Alexandria Commercial & Political.

Vol. VIII. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14. 1808. [No. 2330.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation the prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,
Will be sold at the Vendue-Store,
A Variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Belonging to the estate of Doctor Wise deceased.

P. G. Marsteller.

November 9.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.
They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late Miss Gunning) entitled
The Exile of Erin.

October 6.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at
ROBERT GRAY's BOOK-STORE,
KING STREET, ALEXANDRIA,
The Revised Code, Volume II.
Containing a collection of all such Laws of the General Assembly of Virginia, of a public and permanent nature, as have passed since the session, 1801.
Price, neatly bound and lettered, $6.
ADELINE MOWBRAY—Or the Mother and Daughter: a Tale, in 2 vols. by Mrs OPIE—*Price* $1 75, *in boards.*
THE CUTTER, in five Lectures upon the Art and Practice of Cutting Friends, Acquaintances and Relations. *Price, in boards,* 50 *cents.*

October 11

JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY:
Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism,
3 volumes octavo.
FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;
OR,
THE REMOVAL
OF THE
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT
A Farce.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

FOR SALE.

On board the Sloop Juliet, Captain Fowler, from Newport, now lying at Hartshorne's wharf—
A quantity of excellent Rhode-Island Potatoes, Greening Apples, Cider, Cheese, Onions, New-England Rum, &c.—Apples on board, or to

John G. Ladd.

November 2.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.
Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 *dollar.*

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.

October 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.
A general assortment of TIN WARE.
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.
Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.
The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.
The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron.*

George M'Munn.

October 18.

TO LET,
A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, on King-street, lately occupied by Mr A. LIANO, immediate possession will be given.

P. TRIPLET.

Oct. 22. d

VESSELS WANTED.

WANTED a vessel of one thousand barrels, to take freight to Salem; and one of seven hundred barrels for Boston.

Lawrason & Fowle.

November 7.

The Subscriber has on hand,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS,
Suitable for the approaching Season,
That will be sold on reasonable terms.
4 bales blue KERSEYS.
2 do. beaver COATING.
1 do. narrow CLOTHS.
1 do. blue do. 4/4
2 do. bleached Scotch DOWLASS.
ALSO, ON HAND,
Madeira WINE in qr. casks.
COCOA in bags.
30 hhds. Surinam MOLASSES.
QUEENS WARE in crates assorted.
SHOT in casks.

James Patton.

October 19. d

Trinity Church Lottery,
FIRST DAY'S DRAWING.
No. 12765, first drawn Blank, entitled to 200 dolls.
— 12782 a prize of 100 dols.
— 8660, 12109, 13164 prizes of 50 dols.
And a proportionate share of smaller prizes.
Gain of the wheel this day $870.

TICKETS

At 6 dollars each, for sale at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, where a correct list of the drawings are kept, and all tickets sold by R. Gray will be examined free of expence.
Warranted undrawn tickets exchanged for prizes.

Nov. 4.

LONDON WHITE LEAD,
Ground in oil and dru, of the best quality, just arrived, also,
Oils, Turpentine, bright and black Varnish, with a general assortment of Paints of various kinds; Picture and Window Glass of different sizes, from 36 by 26 down to 10 by 8 or 7 by 9, for sale, at the first brick house below Robt. Nash, the Gunsmith, on the lower end of King street, Alexandria.
N. B. SIGN and HOUSE PAINTING, GILDING and GLAZING, by

Daniel Macleod.

November 2 d14t

Trinity Church Lottery.

SIXTH DAY's DRAWING.
This day were drawn 4 prizes of 50 dolls. 3 of 20 dollars, 13 of 10 dollars, and of 6 dollars.

Gain of the wheel this day,	$1198
Former gain,	5112
Total gain,	$6310

The price of tickets will advance on Monday next, to $6 50.— Present price $6.—For sale by

Robert Gray.

November 11.

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,
30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits:
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

NOTICE.

The subscriber being about to remove from Alexandria, takes this method of requesting those who have property under his care to call immediately for the same,—All those who have just claims against the subscriber, are hereby requested to present them in ten days; and those who are indebted to the same are likewise requested to prepare to meet their several accounts within the above space, as further indulgence will be impossible.

Caleb Hefley.

November 12. 3t

SALT AFLOAT.

The CARGO of the brig Only Son, capt. Nickerson from Boston;
CONSISTING OF
5000 bushels coarse Liverpool Salt,
5000 lbs. Green Coffee,
80 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
300 reams Wrapping Paper,
10 barrels Fall Mackarell,
3 trunks ladies' Morocco Shoes & Slippers of a superior quality,
3 trunks do. men's coarse and fine Shoes.

Also in Store,
40 hogsheads retailing Molasses,
15 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
5 pipes Holland Gin,
Cogniac Brandy,
20 barrels No. 1 Beef,
100 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
100 do. Brown Soap,
50 do. Chocolate,
3000 Sides Red Soal Leather,
20 tons St. Petersburg Hemp,
100 pieces Ravens Duck,
2 bales Negro Cotton,
10 cases Cotton and Wool Cards,
500 pair Ladies Shoes and Slippers, of a superior quality,
200 pair Men's Coarse Shoes,
1 cask Lemon Juice.

Lawrason & Fowle.

October 27. eo3w

F. M'LINE
LATELY from Europe, respectfully informs the Young Gentlemen of Alexandria, that it is his intention to devote himself to the instruction of those who may favor him with their patronage, on the *CLARINET & GERMAN FLUTE.*
F. M. flatters himself that he will be found adequate to the task, and assures his patrons that every exertion shall be made upon his part—For further particulars apply to him at Mrs. *Lunt's*, Prince-street.

November 4. 3a13t*

THOMAS JACOB
Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a
CURRYING SHOP AND LEATHER STORE,
On King-street, between St. Asaph & Washington streets, Alexandria, where he will always have on hand an extensive assortment of LEATHER, of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH.
He wishes to purchase all kinds of leather in the rough, for currying and will give the best prices.
He intends keeping a supply of Tanners Oil and Spanish Hides.
FOR HIRE,
A Coachee and two Strong Horses,
With a careful driver.

November 1. 2aw3m.

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.
Blacksmith and Farrier,
ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.
Blacksmith work of all kinds and description executed in a neat and workmanlike manner
N. B Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.
☞ A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, and treated with kindness, and strict attention paid to their morals.

September 5. d1m&aw3m

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

	per.	D. C.	D. C.
Coffee,	lb.	26	28
Duck, Russia	bolt.	28	30
Ravens		15	16
Fruit, Raisins	keg	11	11 50
	box	4	5
Indigo, Spanish (flot.)	lb.	2 50	2 60
Molasses	gal.	45	50
Salt, coarse	bus.	80	90
fine		80	90
Spices, Nutmegs	lb.	9	10
Pepper		22	25
Piemento		28	30
Spirits, Brandy (French) 4th	gal.	1 50	1 75
Gin, Holland		1 40	1 50
Rum, Jamaica 4th		1 10	1 15
Antigua 3d		90	95
Windward } 2d & 3d }		80	85
Sugars, 1st quality	cwt.	11	12
2d & 3d		9	11
Teas, Imperial	lb.	2	2
Hyson		1 10	1 15
Young Hyson		1	1 10
Hyson Skin		65	75
Wines, Madeira	gal.	2	2 50
Port		1 60	1 75
Lisbon		1 35	1 40
Malaga		1 10	1 20

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

	per	D. C.	D. C.
Bacon	lb.	9	10
Beef, Mess	bbl	*no sales*	
—— Prime		*no sales*	
Bread, Crackers	cwt.	*no sales*	
—— Pilot		*no sales*	
—— Ship		*no sales*	
Candles, Mould	lb.	18	20
—— Dipt		16	18
Cheese		8	12
Cotton, Upland		19	20
Fish, Mackarel	bbl	7 50	8
—— Shad		7 50	8
—— Herrings		3 75	4
Flour, Superfine		4 50	
Grain, Wheat	bus.	1	
—— Corn		40	45
—— Flaxseed		*none*	
Glass, Window 8 by 10	box	14	15
Gunpowder, Keg	25lb	10	15
Hemp	cwt.	10	12
Iron, Barr	ton	120	125
Pork, Mess	bbl.	*no sales*	
—— Prime		*no sales*	
Spirits, N. E. Rum	gal.	50	55
—— Whiskey		45	46
Sugar, New-Orleans	100 lbs.	*none*	
—— Loaf	lb.	20	21
—— Lump		19	20
Tobacco, Maryland	cwt.	5	
—— Potomac		5	

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	par
Potomac do.	95
Marine Insurance	uncertain
Washington Bridge	par
Little River Turnpike	uncertain
Washington and Alexandria do.	18 per ct. ct.
Exchange on London,	108 to 110 pr. da.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
And for sale at R. GRAY's Book-stor, and MARCH's, Georgetown,
PRICE 37½ Cents,
AN
ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;
On the importance of encouraging
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:
TENDING TO SHEW
That by a due encouragement of these essential interests the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.
TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

BY
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.
Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

☞ Booksellers supplied on the usual terms.

From the National Intell

DOCUMENTS
ACCOMPANYING THE PRESID[ENT'S] MESSAGE OF THE 7th INST[ANT].

Extract of a letter from general Armstrong, to the Secretary of State, dated Bourbon l'Archambault, 28th August 1808.

"Since my arrival at this place I have been honored by the receipt of your dispach of the 21st ultimo, and would immediately return to Paris to renew my discussions with M. de Champagny either personally, as you suggest, or by writing, had I not the most solemn conviction that any new experiment in either form and of official character, would certainly be useless and probably injurious."

From Mr. Pinckney to Mr. Canning.

GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE,
August 23d, 1808.

SIR,

I HAVE had the honor, in consequence of the orders of the President, to recall your attention, in the course of several recent interviews, to the British orders in council of the 6th of January and 11th of November, 1807, and to the various orders founded upon or in execution of them; and I now take the liberty to renew, is the mode I have undetstood to be indispensable, my instances on that subject.

I need scarcely remind you, sir, that the government of the United States has never ceased to consider these orders as violating its rights, and affecting most destructively its interests, upon grounds wholly inadmissible both in principle and fact.

The letters of Mr. Madison to Mr. Erskine of the 20th and 29th of March, 1807, produced by the official communication of that minister of the order of the 7th of January, and the answer of Mr. Madison of the 25th of March, 1808, to a like communication of the 11th November, contained the most direct remonstrances against the system which these orders introduce and execute, and expressed the confident expectation of the president that it would not be persisted in.

That expectation has not yet been fulfilled, but it has, notwithstanding, not been relinquished. The president is still persuaded that its accomplishment will result from a careful review by his majesty's government, made in the spirit of moderation and equity, of the facts and considerations which belong to the occasion.

It is not my purpose to recapitulate in this note the statements and reasonings contained in the above mentioned letters of Mr. Madison, in support of the claim of the government of the U. States, that the British orders be revoked. I content myself with referring to those letters for proofs which it is not necessary to repeat, and for arguments which I could not hope to improve.

But there are explanations which those letters do not contain, and which it is proper for me now to make. Even these, however, may be very briefly given, since you have already been made acquainted in our late conversations with all their bearings and details.

These explanations go to shew, that, while every motive of justice conspires to produce a disposition to recall the orders of which my government complains, it is become apparent that even their professed object will be best attained by their revocation.

I had the honor to state to you, sir, that it was the intention of the president, in case Great Britain repealed her orders, as regarded the United States, to exercise the power vested in him by the act of the last session of Congress, entitled "An act to authorise the president of the United States, under certain conditions, to suspend the operation of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the several supplementary acts thereto," by suspending the embargo law and its supplements, as regards Great Britain.

I am authorised to give you this assurance in the most formal manner; and I trust that upon impartial enquiry, it will be found to leave no inducement to persevere in the British orders, while it creates the most powerful inducements of equity and policy to abandon them.

On the score of justice it does not seem possible to mistake the footing upon which this overture places the subject; and I venture to believe that in any other view there is as little room for doubt.

If, as I propose, your orders should be rescinded as to the U. States, and our embargo rescinded as to Great Britain, the effect of these concurrent acts will be that the commercial intercourse of the two nations will be immediately resumed; while, if France should adhere to maxims and conduct derogatory to the neutral rights of the U. States, the embargo, continuing as to her, will take the place of [illegible] and [illegible] with an efficacy, not merely equal to theirs, but probably much greater, to all the consequences that ought to result from them.

On the other hand, if France should consent to respecting those rights, and comply as she should thus regain [illegible] and the [illegible] of various unjust dominion, all the alleged purposes of the British orders will have been at once fulfilled.

If I forbear to pursue these ideas through all the illustrations of which they are susceptible, it is because the personal conferences to which I have before alluded, as well as the obvious nature of the ideas themselves, render it unnecessary.

I cannot conclude this note without expressing my sincere wish that what I have now suggested, in conformity with the liberal sentiments and enlightened views of the President, may contribute not only to remove the more immediate obstacles to the ordinary intercourse of trade between your country and mine, in a manner consistent with the honor of both, but to prepare the way for a satisfactory adjustment of every question important to their future friendship.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest consideration,
Sir,
Your most obed't humble serv't.
(Signed)
WM. PINKNEY.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State, dated 24th September, 1808, *London.*

"I am now enabled to transmit to you a copy of Mr. Canning's answer, received only last night, to my note of the 23d of August.

"I regret extremely that the views which I have been instructed to lay before this government have not been met by it as I had at first been led to expect. The overture cannot fail, however, to place in a strong light the just and liberal sentiments by which our government is animated, and in other respects to be useful and honorable to our country."

From Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinkney.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
September 23d, 1808.

The undersigned his majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, had the honor to receive the official letter addressed to him by Mr. Pinkney, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, respecting the orders in council issued by his majesty on the 7th of January and 11th of November, 1807.

He has laid that letter before the King, and he is commanded to assure Mr. Pinkney that the answer to the proposal which Mr. Pinckney was instructed to bring forward, has been deferred only in the hope that the renewed application which was understood to have been recently made by the government of the United States to that of France, might, in the new state of things which has arisen in Europe, have met with such a reception in France, as would have rendered the compliance of his majesty with that proposal consistent as much with his majesty's own dignity and with the interests of his people, as it would have been with his majesty's disposition towards the United States. Unhappily there is now no longer any reason to believe that such a hope is likely to be realized; and the undersigned is therefore commanded to communicate to Mr. Pinckney the decision which, under the circumstances as they stand, his majesty feels himself compelled, however unwillingly, to adopt.

The mitigated measure of retaliation announced by his majesty in the orders in council of the 7th January, and the further extension of that measure (an extension in operation but not in principle) by the orders in council of November, were unfounded (as has been already repeatedly avowed by his majesty) on the "unquestionable right of his majesty to retort upon the enemy the evils of his own injustice"—and upon the consideration that "if third parties incidentally suffered by these retaliatory measures they were to seek their redress from the power by whose original aggression that retaliation waso ccasioned."

His majesty sees nothing in the embargo laid on by the president of the U. States of America, which varies this original and simple state of the question.

If considered as a measure of impartial hostility against both belligerents, the embargo appears to his majesty to have been manifestly unjust, as, according to every principal of justice, that redress ought to have been first sought from the party originating the wrong. And his majesty cannot consent to buy off that hostility which America ought not to have extended to him, at the expence of a concession made not to America but to France.

If, as it has more generally been represented by the government of the U. States, the embargo is only to be considered as an innocent municipal regulation which affects none but the United States themselves, and with which no foreign state has any concern; viewed in this light, his majesty does not conceive that he has the right of the pretension to make any complaint of [illegible], and he has made none. But in this light [illegible] pears not only no reciprocity, but [illegible] able relation, between the repeal by the U. nited States of a measure of voluntary restriction, and the surrender by his majesty of his right of retaliation against his enemies.

The government of the United States is not now to be informed, that the Berlin decree of Nov. 21, 1806, was the practical commencement of an attempt not merely to check or impair the prosperity of Great-Britain, but utterly to annihilate her political existence, thro' the ruin of her commercial prosperity; that in this attempt, almost all the powers of the European continent have been compelled more or less to co-operate; and that the American embargo, though most assuredly not intended to that end (for America can have no real interest in the subversion of the British power, and her rulers are too enlightened to act from any impulse against the real interests of their country) but by some unfortunate concurrence of circumstances, without any hostile intention, the American embargo did come in aid of "the blockade of the European continent" precisely at the very moment when, if that blockade could have succeeded at all, this interposition of the American government would most effectually have contributed to its success.

To this universal combination, his majesty has opposed a temperate but a determined retaliation upon the enemy; trusting that a firm resistance would defeat this project, but knowing that the smallest concession would infallibly encourage a perseverance in it.

The struggle has been viewed by other powers not without an apprehension that it might be fatal to this country. The British government has not disguised from itself that the trial of such an experiment might be arduous and long; though it has never doubted of the final issue. But if that issue, such as the British government confidently anticipated, has providentially arrived much sooner than could have been hoped; if "the blockade of the continent," as has been triumphantly stiled by the enemy, is raised even before it had been well established; and if that system, of which extent and continuity were its vital principles, is broken up into fragments utterly harmless and contemptible; it is nevertheless important in the highest degree to the reputation of this country (a reputation which constitutes great part of her power) that this disappointment of the hopes of her enemy, should not have been purchased by any concession; that not a doubt should remain to distant times of her determination and ability to have continued her resistance; and that no step which could even mistakenly be construed into concession should be taken on her part, while the smallest link of the confederacy remains undissolved; or while it can be a question whether the plan devised for her destruction has or has not either completely failed or been unequivocally abandoned.

These considerations compel his majesty to adhere to the principles on which the orders in council of the 7th January and the 11th of November are founded, so long as France adheres to that system by which his majesty's retaliatory measures were occasioned and justified.

It is not improbable, indeed, that some alterations may be made in the orders in council, as they are at present framed; alterations calculated not to abate their spirit or impair their principle, but to adapt them more exactly to the different state of things which has fortunately grown up in Europe, and to combine all practicable [illegible] to neutrals, with a more severe pressure upon the enemy.

But of alterations to be made with this view only, it would be uncandid to take any advantage in the present discussion: however it might be hoped, that in their practical effect, they might prove beneficial to America, provided the operation of the embargo were not to prevent her from reaping that benefit.

It remains for the undersigned, to take notice of the last paragraph of Mr. Pinkney's letter. There cannot exist on the part of Mr. Pinkney, a stronger wish than there does on that of the undersigned, and of the British government, for the adjustment of all the differences subsisting between the two countries.

His majesty has no other disposition than

to cultivate the most friendly intercourse with the U. S.

The undersigned is persuaded, that Mr. Pinkney would be one of the last to imagine what is often idly asserted, that the depression of any other country, is necessary or serviceable to the prosperity of this. The prosperity of America is essentially the prosperity of Great Britain, and the strength and power of Great Britain are not for herself only, but for the world. When those adjustments shall take place, to which, though unfortunately not practicable at this moment, nor under the conditions prescribed by Mr. Pinkney, the undersigned, nevertheless, confidently looks forward; it will perhaps be no insecure pledge, for the continuance of the good understanding between the two countries, that they will have learnt duly to appreciate each other's friendship; and that it will not hereafter be imputed to G. Britain, either on the one hand that she envies American industry as prejudicial to British commerce, or, on the other hand, that she is compelled to court an intercourse with America, as absolutely necessary to her own existence.

His majesty would not hesitate to contribute, in any manner in his power, to restore to the commerce of the U. States, its wonted activity; and if it were possible to make any sacrifice for the repeal of the embargo, without appearing to deprecate it as a measure of hostility, he would gladly have facilitated its removal as a measure of inconvenient restriction upon the American people.

The undersigned, is commanded, in conclusion, to observe, that nothing is said in Mr. Pinckney's letter, of any intention to repeal the proclamation by which the ships of war of Great Britain are interdicted from all those rights of hospitality in the ports of the U. States, which are freely allowed to the ships of his majesty's enemies.

The continuance of an interdiction which, under such circumstances, amounts so nearly to direct hostility, after the willingness professed, and the attempt made by his majesty, to remove the cause on which that measure had been originally founded, would afford but an inauspicious omen for the commencement of a system of mutual conciliation; and the omission of any notice of that measure in the proposal which Mr. Pinkney has been instructed to bring forward, would have been of itself a material defect in the overture of the president.

But the undersigned is commanded no further to dwell upon this subject than for the purpose of assuring Mr. Pinkney, that on this and every other point in discussion between the two governments, his majesty earnestly desires the restoration of a perfect good understanding, and that his majesty would decline no measure for the attainment of that object, which should be compatible with his own honor and just rights, and with the interests of his people.

The undersigned requests Mr. Pinkney will accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

[To be continued.]

REMOVAL.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Has removed his store to the Brick House lately occupied by Lewis Deblois, esq. corner King and Union-streets—Where he has on hand and offers for Sale——

1000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
Liverpool coarse and fine do.
Brown SUGAR in hhds. and blls.
Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhds.
Green COFFEE in bags and blls.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Claret — TEAS *In Boxes & qr. chests* / *WINES in order for immediate use.*
Jamaica, Windward Island & N. England — RUM *In Hogsheads.*
Cognac BRANDY.
Holland GIN
WHISKEY in barrels
HERRINGS and SHAD in do.
Best Goshen & Rhode-Island CHEESE, in casks
Harn.'s manufactured TOBACCO, in kegs
CANDLES in boxes, mould & dipt
COTTON, in bales
PLAISTER of PARIS.
Pepper and Pimento in bags. Chocolate in boxes, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Snuff in kegs, Soap, Rice, Bed-Cord, Leading-lines, Butter in firkins, &c. &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
Fresh Superfine Flour, and Buckwheat Flour, for family use,

November 4. d

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, November 3.

Immediately on the meeting of the House—

Mr. *Chittenden* said he rose with considerable diffidense to offer to the house a resolution on the subject of the embargo.—Having witnessed the feelings heretofore excited by a similar proposition at the last session, he said he would assure gentlemen that he had no object in view but to bring the subject before the house, and excite a fair and liberal discussion. He had hoped that the situation of our affairs would ere this have authorised the removal of the embargo. Disappointed in this, he felt it a duty which he owed to his constituents and to the nation, to endeavor to elicit an expression of the opinion of the house, to prevent ruinous speculations, and to relieve the nation from suspense. The measure had now been in operation 10 or 11 months, and he had perceived no good effects resulting from it. The importance of this subject, its interesting nature to his constituents, who in addition to the common sufferings, had the extreme mortification of being represented as in a state of insurrection, must be an apology for his coming forward at this early period on the subject of the embargo. He then offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the act passed at the last session of Congress, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the several acts supplementary and additional thereto," ought to be immediately repealed.

On the question whether the house will agree to consider the resolution, it was decided by Yeas and Nays——Yeas 83—Nays 9.

Mr. Chittenden then moved that it be referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union, to whom was referred the president's message.

Mr. *Macon* had no objection to a fair discussion. If the laws were wrong and productive of no beneficial effect, they ought to be immediately repealed. He suggested to the gentleman, however, the propriety of moving a reference to a committee of the whole, other than that on the state of the union.

Mr. Chittenden so modified his motion, and it was agreed to refer the resolution to a committee of the whole.

On the question for what day it should be the order, Mr. Chittenden moved to-morrow.

Mr. *Smilie* said, he had no objection to meet this question, but not at so early a period. From the general state of our foreign relations, he thought the resolution was ill-timed. What could the gentleman mean by bringing this distinct question now before the house? Does he mean, said Mr. S. that we must repeal the whole of the embargo system, and substitute nothing in the room of it? Certainly, if his intention maybe judged by the manner in which the subject is brought forward, he means this. If he does, I wish him to come forward and tell us so; tell us that he and his constituents are willing to pay tribute and submit; that they will surrender the independence of their country. To consider this motion now, unless a substitute for the embargo were proposed, Mr. S. said, he could not agree. He therefore moved that it be made the order of the day for Monday week. In the mean time he took it for granted that the president's message would become the subject of consideration, and the house would be prepared to say what course it would pursue.

Mr. *W. Alston* objected to the mode in which the subject had now been introduced, and suggested that it would have been more respectful to the president first to have considered the message. But since the gentleman had thus brought forward the question of repealing the embargo law, he was ready to meet him on his own ground to-morrow. He trusted it would then be seen in what quarter and from whom the opposition to the execution of the measure had arisen, and the desire for its removal now proceeded.

Mr. *Dana* presumed the gentleman from Vermont was perfectly competent to shew the motives of his actions and the object he had in view without the assistance of the gentleman from North Carolina. Really commencing the public business in this manner did not bode auspiciously to its progress. As a reason for now bringing this subject forward Mr. D. reminded gentlemen of a fact which in the fulness of their zeal they seemed wholly to have overlooked—that the season was fast approaching when the navigation of the northern portion of the union would be locked up. If the embargo was to be removed at all, it was of the utmost importance that it should be done promptly; that it should be decided within a fortnight from this time. And whether it should be removed or not, it was of importance to know the opinion of this body.—Need gentlemen now be told that in almost all the ports of the union vessels were repairing for sea? That some had even bent their sails, many having taken cargoes on board? These now remained in a state of suspense, and a state of suspense always gave birth to perpetual speculations. To put a stop to these speculations it was necessary that a decision of the question should be had. *How* it should be decided at the present time Mr. D. said he did not undertake to say. The people should know, as soon as practicable, consistently with the decorum of legislative deliberation, the decision of the house.

As to the question asked by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) as to paying tribute, and as to the gentleman who proposed the resolution being willing to pay tribute—if the gentleman wanted to know the spirit of Vermont, Mr. D. referred him to the history of the revolutionary war. Let the gentleman see if, for her numbers, any other state gave the enemy more bloody battles. Let him then suppose the gentleman from Vermont to differ from the mass of his fellow-citizens whom he represents. Mr. D. censured these insinuations as indecorous in the extreme.

Mr. D. said the present motion led to a question of serious moment; and when they came to a decision of it he wished it to be done by comparing their opinions fairly, frankly, and decisively if necessary; and that they might unite in taking the course which would best maintain the rights and preserve the honor of the nation. On the question of the raising of the embargo, it was necessary, however, that there should be an authoritative decision one way or other.

(Thursday's proceedings to be continued.)

BY THE LAST MAIL.

SALEM, *November* 8.

The election for a member of Congress, in this district yesterday terminated in the choice of the hon. *Benjamin Pickman*, jr. as appears from the following statement of votes collected from the whole district.—On this result, we beg leave to congratulate not merely our federal friends but the WHOLE COMMUNITY as we cannot but consider it an evidence that the general good has been consulted by a majority of the electors; and the opponents of the successful candidate, we are confident are not afraid to trust their interests to him. This is the first time that Essex South District has ever had the honor of a federal representative. The federalists of the district have done their duty.

Mr. Pickman	2753
Dr. Kilham	2524
SUFFOLK DISTRICT.	
Mr. Quincy	2604
Mr. Jarvis	1865
Majority	1039

Mr. Quincy's majority in Boston this year is 1118. In 1806 his majority was 771. In April last the federal majority was 402. In May 850, and now in Nov. 1118.

In Charleston in 1806 the democratic majority was 165, in April 1808 237; in Nov. 1808, only 115.

In Malden in April 1808, the democratic majority was 103; in November, 1808, 57.

The total federal gain in Boston, Charlestown, Medford and Malden contrasted with the votes of April 1808 is 779.

Mr. Quincy will this year throughout his district have nearly double the majority he had at his last election.

NEW BEER.

THE subscriber has received a supply of BEER (from Craskey's Brewery, Philadelphia) of very fine quality.

John Macleod.

Nov. 14. eo3t

N. B. On hand, a few half barrels and kegs of BARLEY.

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the *Fourth Instalment* of Ten Dollars on each share is called for by the President and Directors of the said Company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, Treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 14th day of December next, agreeable to an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,

G. DENEALE, President.

November 14.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

MR. SNOWDEN,

PLEASE to insert the following ticket for Directors of the Bank of Potomac, which is presented by one of its first and uniform friends and a considerable

STOCKHOLDER.

William Hartshorne.
James H. Hooe.
Joseph Riddle.
John G. Ludd.
Cuthbert Powell.
James Patton.
Elisha Janney.
Jacob Hoffman.
James Kieth, jun.
John Roberts.
Daniel M'Lean.
George Taylor.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,
Will be sold at the Venture-Store.

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Flannels, Blankets, Stockings, Velvets, Corduroys, Fancy Cords, Muslins, Calicoes &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

November 14.

☞ Notification.

BE IT KNOWN, That the Commissioners appointed by the Common Council to superintend an election of a member of their body to supply the vacancy, in the fourth ward have made return to me, by which it appears that *Thomas Shreve* is duly elected.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Corporation, this 12th day of Nov. 1808.

Cuthbert Powell,
Mayor.

November 14.

Trinity Church Lottery.

At the close of the 8th day's drawing, the wheel has gained 8466 dollars.

No prize higher than 200 dollars, is yet drawn. First drawn blank, this day, is entitled to 200 dollars

Tickets at $5 50, for sale by

Robert Gray.

November 14

E. LANPHIER

Has received by Captain HAND,

The Philadelphia Fall Fashions,

With a small assortment of MILLINERY, consisting of elegant Beaver, Plush Velvet and Satin Straw Hats and Bonnets—Lace, Patent-net and Paris Net Caps—handsome Feathers and Artificial Flowers, Ribbons and Leghorn Hats.

November 14. 3t

FALL GOODS.

By the Arno, via Baltimore, I have received

Part of my Fall Goods,

CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF

Rose and Duffiel Blankets, Broad and Narrow low-priced Cloths, Flannels, &c.

John Lloyd.

October 7. m w ftf.

FALL GOODS.

JOS. RIDDLE HAS RECEIVED,

Per ships Hero and Caroline, from Liverpool,

Woollen and Cotton Goods,

Which are opening for sale.

October 19 d

LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery*, now drawing, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, price *Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents.* A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

TO LET,

THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and STORE, on King street, next door to the Washington Tavern. For terms apply to

John Janney.

September 28. law6t

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor *Ex'or*

September 24. o8

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, sen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at *Lee's patent Medicine store*, No. 56 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destsuctive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c, &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albos, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throats and approaching Consumptions.

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from *Mercury* or any *pernicious or offensive ingredient*, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and their warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor *Ex'or*

September 24. ee

[illegible]

20 hogsheads
20 barrels
7000 lb. Green[illegible]

3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Irish and Country Whiskey.
Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.
Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.
Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d

PROPOSALS

OF PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,

IN TWO PARTS:

1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature, Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

May

Trinity Church Lottery.

This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme:—

SCHEME.

	Prize of	Dollars,	
1	do.		5000
2	do.	2000	4000
2	do.	1500	4000
3	do.	1000	3000
6	do.	500	3000
20	do.	200	4000
35	do.	100	3500
70	do.	50	3500
175	do.	20	3500
500	do.	10	5000
5250	do.	6	31500
6065	Prizes.		73000
11935	Blanks.		
	Sum raised,		15000
Expences including commission to the Corporation			3000

OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,

1 of 200 dols. to the first drawn Blank.
1 of 200 do. to 1st drawn blank after 2000
1 of 200 do. do. 4000
1 of 200 do do. do. 6000
1 of 200 do. do. 8000
1 of 1000 do. do. 10 000
1 of 500 do. do. 12000
1 of 500 do. do. 14000
1 of 1500 do. do. 16000
1 of 2000 last drawn blank.

From the above scheme it will appear that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

☞ TICKETS for sale at R. GRAY's *Book-store*, King-street—Present price of tickets SIX DOLLARS, will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this.

November 2.

N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in preparing the numbers, checks, &c. for the Trinity Church Lottery but the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt need be entertained of its final completion.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has received in addition to his former stock.*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete. *He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms*

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use,
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality,
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES*.
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, primstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes & boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

TO LET,

THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and STORE, on King street, next door to the Washington Tavern. For terms apply to

John Janney.

lawst

September 28.